NATIONAL

Labor: Advances in Automation Threaten Union Jobs
350 words/graphic....3
Elections: Massachusetts Approves Prop 2½ Faces Drastic Social Service Cuts
1300 words/graphic....3
Women/Military: 2,000 Participate in Pentagon Action
550 words....5
Blacks/Government: Black Coalition Condemns Attack on Voting Rights Act
250 words....5
Ku Klux Klan/The South: All-White Jury Acquits Klan-Nazi Killers
1400 words/photo....6
FBI: Officials Convicted But COINTELPRO Lives
1550 words/graphic....7

INTERNATIONAL

France: The Monster Returns
2075 words....1
Jamaica: Pro-U.S. Candidate Wins Election; Experiment in Democratic Socialism Derailed
1750 words....9

GRAPHICS

Cover Credit: Willie Kohler
FBI: cartoon....P-1
Labor: cartoon....P-1
Media: photos....P-1
Right-Wing Organizations/Ku Klux Klan: photo....P-1
Taxes: graphic....P-1

November 21, 1980 #1006

Packet #1006
November 21, 1980 (ISSN #0024-1191)
Liberation News Service
17 W. 17th St.
New York, N.Y.
Telephone: (212) 989-3555
Hours: 9:30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Staff Collective: Andy Marx, Karen Pollens, Michael Scurato, Tom Tuthill

Comrades: Wolfe Lowenthal, Laura Miller, Lisa Watson

Legal Counsel: Stolar, Alterman & Gulielmetti

Liberation News Service, now in its 14th year, publishes three times a month. The packets contain news copy and graphics. Photographs are half-toned on a 65 or 85 line screen.

Subscription rate: $20/month $240/year

Send change of address to:
Liberation News Service
17 W. 17th St.
New York, N.Y. 10011

Copyright (c) LNS News Service, Inc.
Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y.

(JAMAICA -- CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10)

between capitalism and communism, as Manley did; he will at least try to go all the way, as Castro did."

FRANCE

FRANCE: THE MONSTER RETURNS

by Schofield Coryell
Liberation News Service

PARIS (LNS) -- More than a month after a bomb blast killed four people outside a Paris synagogue on October 3, the repercussions are still being felt in political life. This act of fascist terror, coming as it did after months of intensifying racist violence directed against foreigners and Jews, aroused French public opinion as it had not been aroused for many years. Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators marched through the city's streets under various anti-racist banners. And the nation's attention has been focussed on the close and persistent links between the conservative power structure and the unpunished killers of the ultra-right.

Although the police have predictably displayed the bungling incompetence and feigned impotence they always show in pursuing fascist criminals, the upsurge of popular protest did produce one small but significant result: the unprecedented sentencing of a French neo-Nazi leader to six-months' imprisonment (with twelve more months of suspended sentence) for spreading racial hatred.

FASCIST CONVICTED FOR PREACHING RACISM

The defendant in this unusual case was none other than Marc Fredriksen, youthful leader of the openly fascist F.A.N.E. (European National Action Federation) which consistently practices what it preaches: race hatred, anti-Semitism, violence and terror against all who do not share its prejudices or believe its lies.

The F.A.N.E. had been officially ordered to disband at the beginning of September, but only after the organization had already changed its name and reappeared as the Faisceaux nationalistes europeens, with exactly the same racist aims and the same leaders and members.

The accusations against Fredriksen were pressed by lawyers of several anti-racist groups, such as MRAP (Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples) under the terms of a 1972 law against "racial slander," "inciting to discrimination, race hatred and racial violence" and "justification of crime."

The Fredriksen trial began several months before the October 3 murder in the synagogue and it seems that Fredriksen was not connected with that particular crime. But most observers agree that the prison sentence on charges of violating the 1972 anti-racist law would not have been possible if public feelings had not been stirred by the October murders. The sentence was pronounced on October 17, two weeks after the synagogue blast.

In any case, Fredriksen was condemned exclusively for the pro-Nazi and racist propaganda printed in his organization's house organ, Notre Europe (Our Europe). At the trial, in a packed courtroom from which riot police had muscled out several dozen leftwing demonstrators, the accusers of the fascist leader pointed to articles denouncing "the myth of six million Jewish deaths under Hitler," a myth supposedly concocted by the Jews themselves in the hope of collecting reparations. Other articles declared that "the concentration camps of the Third Reich are an invention of Zionist propaganda" and still others exalted the Nazi movement, called for the release of "our comrade Rudolf Hess," applauded the murder of progressive priests by fascist groups in El Salvador and justified several racist murders recently committed in France -- such as the killing of the Jewish writer Pierre Goldman.

The final judgment explained that by printing such statements Fredriksen had "committed offenses that could have serious consequences, such as stirring up hatred and contempt leading to violence against certain groups of people."

The 50-page judgment concluded: "These statements, read by the youth in particular, justify the deeds committed in the name of fascist or Nazi ideologies, glorify theleaders of Hitler Germany who were condemned at Nuremberg, defend and encourage today's neo-Nazis in their acts of violence."

The decision was acclaimed as a "victory" by the various anti-racist groups and resistance groups that hadpressed charges against the Nazi leader, Fredriksen is appealing the sentence to a higher court and has been released pending the verdict.

LINKS WITH INTERNATIONAL FASCISTS

In a stunning courtroom statement, Roland Rappaport, the civil-rights lawyer who argued the case against Fredriksen, described the mounting climate of fascist violence and emphasized the innumerable evidences of government complicity with the rightwing criminals.

He traced the links between Fredriksen's organization -- which creates an unusual amount of havoc with its mere 200 members -- and other wings of the neo-Nazi international located in Europe and Latin America. He demanded to know why the authorities had never taken action against a certain Michel Faci, who in the pages of the fascist magazine Notre Europe is glowingly identified as the international liaison man of the organization, visiting Italy, Germany, Spain and Mexico to help form "assault groups" with a view to murder and terror against the left and minorities.

Rappaport's statement cited the hundreds of fascist attacks committed in France since November 1977 -- the desecration of Jewish cemeteries, attacks against synagogues, the explosion of bombs in leftwing organizations, assaults and killings of Arabs, the carefully-planned murders of individuals like Goldman and Henri Curiel, the Egyptian Jewish communist.

While Fredriksen was charged and condemned only for his racist writings, his organization and its known and openly-identified members have never been brought into court for the numerous other crimes that the group has proudly taken credit for -- murder, assault and battery, destruction of material, etc. In an interview with a Paris daily this past August, for example, Fredriksen himself openly bragged that his group was responsible for an attack against an exhibition about Nicaragua and El Salvador. In a regular column of Notre Europe called "News from the Front," the French Nazis gloatingly report the acts of terror that are constantly being carried out around the country and defiantly identify themselves as the perpetrators

of many of them.

After a recent explosion in the Paris offices of the Soviet airline Aeroflot, for example, the magazine commented: "the letters COM... had been painted on the wall of the establishment and many thought they were the signature of some obscure group. Nonsense. They were put there by a sympathizer of our organization who simply didn't have time to finish writing "COMMUNISTES ASSASSINS!"

SINGING THE PRAISE OF NAZI PAST, PRESENT TERROR

The pages of Notre Europe simmer with hatred and murder threats against foreigners and members of minority ethnic groups. "We should repatriate, without compensation, all the emigres, all the parasites who exploit our people, back to North Africa and ... Israel."

Or this: "Why should we hesitate if, in the near future, a favorable political context enables us to do away -- once and for all, by whatever means necessary -- with the germs that infest the Western world?"

Among the regular contributors of the fascist magazine are the old Nazi Henri-Robert Petit and French policeman Paul Durand, an enthusiastic member of Fredriksen's Nazi group. As an assistant to Darquier de Pellepoix, who held the post of "Jewish Affairs Director" under the Vicy regime during the war, Petit helped carry out a systematic policy of mass murder and racial persecution against French Jews.

Durand, according to a recent Italian newspaper report, had contacts with the same Italian fascists who set off a lethal explosion at the railroad station in Bologna last summer. Durand was for several years a member of the Renseignements Generaux -- the French political police.

Under his own signature, Durand recently wrote in Notre Europe: "From a national-socialist viewpoint, which means thought plus action, it should never be forgotten that the thinking of men like Hitler, (former Portuguese dictator Antonio) Salazar and others like them went far beyond elementary racism and formed part of a global world outlook, which is the force of our current of ideas."

The French authorities have shown no interest in finding the perpetrators of the many fascist crimes committed more and more frequently these recent months. The Minister of the Interior, Christian Bonnet, declared last August 25 when interviewed on French television, "The problem is exaggerated. The press gives it too much importance." Not a single fascist has been convicted for any of the many acts of murder and physical assault against members of leftwing groups or ethnic minorities.

GOVERNMENT COMPLICITY CHARGED

In his court statement during the Fredriksen trial, civil rights lawyer Rappaport demanded: "Why is no one ever arrested? Why have there been no court actions against those who kill, wound, attack? I am reduced to the hypothesis that it is because many of the guilty parties have long served the power structure and the government in the capacity of bodyguards, strong-arm men, dirty work specialists.

"But this is not just a hypothesis. In their organ, they themselves write: 'No, Mr. Minister, the Nazis won't vote for you anymore, nor put up your posters. Not so long ago, the people of the far right were appreciated by the dignitaries of the government party, who looked upon them as useful allies in the fight against the leftists and as cheap monitors to protect the meetings of the capitalist right.'"

It is an open secret that the French fascists have deeply penetrated the government appartus and the conservative parties, providing them with innumerable monitors and guards for every occasion. The police have always worked closely with the fascists in the drive against the left and in the persecution and harassment of immigrant workers. They obviously hesitate to hunt down the very elements who have so long been their allies.

This undoubtedly explains why the police have made no headway in the search for the culprits responsible for the murder at the synagogue on October 3. The administration and the government apparatus are permeated, moreover, with blatant and subtle racism and anti-Semitism, which only adds to the difficulty. The Prime Minister, Raymond Barre, provided an inadvertent example of this underlying bias when he declared with reference to the synagogue killing: "This vicious attack was aimed at Israelites going to the synagogue and struck down innocent French people who happened to be crossing the street." Innocent of what? is the question many people asked.

ECONOMIC SQUEEZE FUELS RACISM

Behind the recent intensification of anti-Semitism and other forms of racism is the constantly worsening economic situation, the marked increase in unemployment, especially among the youth. Under the circumstances, people look for scapegoats for their difficulties and anxieties. The government puts the blame on the thousands of immigrant workers who have been doing much of the economy's low-paid but necessary work. New laws have been shoved through Parliament to make their lives more complicated and precarious. Recently the Under-Secretary of Labor, Stoleru, declared bluntly: "We have no reason to welcome a single foreigner in France." There have been innumerable instances of physical attacks against North African workers by racist-minded civilians and trigger-happy policemen.

The resurgence of anti-Semitism -- which had been reduced to a malicious whisper following the Second World War -- fits into this general context of xenophobia and prejudice, both at the official level and among the people.

Anti-Semitism is an ancient but recurring sickness in French society. It comes violently to the surface at periods of crisis or anxiety. During the Middle Ages, the Jews lived behind ghetto walls that were broken down by the salvos of the French Revolution. But anti-Semitism remained widespread, especially among conservatives and those with nostalgia for the "Ancien Regime." For long it marked the difference between Left and Right -- between the party of "movement" and the party of "order."

Anti-Semitism came to the fore with renewed violence at the time of the Dreyfus frame-up in the late nineteenth century when the entire nation was divided down the middle over the case. But Captain Dreyfus, falsely accused of being a spy, was finally

vindicated in the courts after doing time on Devil's Island.

Half a century later, anti-Semitism became official policy under the Nazi occupation, when thousands of Jews were rounded up by the French police and turned over to the Nazis.

Hitler's defeat and the general discrediting of fascism and its racist ideology forced the expression of anti-Semitic prejudice into the background of social and political life for a while. But the current economic crisis, accompanied by a general revival of conservative thought in the form of the "New Right," has enabled the old monster to return to center stage.

At the same time, the rise of fascism may re-awaken the divided left to the need for intensified activity and united effort. The anti-racist demonstrations of early October saw Communists and Socialists -- at loggerheads since the rupture two years ago of the "Left Union" -- marching together momentarily in a common cause, alongside democrats and progressives of many persuasions.

The true nature of the current French government -- and the whole "respectable" power structure behind it -- is revealed only too clearly by the striking contrast between the tender indulgence and scrupulous concern for "human rights" displayed by officialdom when dealing with fascist hoodlums and gangsters and the blatant contempt for legal niceties invariably shown toward immigrant workers or leftwing intellectuals.

Thus, on the very day when the bomb exploded in the Paris synagogue, the government mobilized dozens of its policemen to grab and kidnap on the streets of Paris the well-known Egyptian-born journalist Simon Malley. The long-time editor of the hard-hitting anti-imperialist magazine Afrique-Asie was then expelled from the country. Malley's "crime"? He had consistently and effectively denounced the repeated and flagrant violations of human rights in countries located inside the French and American spheres of influence.

-30-

LABOR

ADVANCEMENTS IN AUTOMATION FIELD THREATEN UNION JOBS

NEW YORK (LNS) -- A workplace free of costly unions and even those troublesome workers is on the hosizon with the recent developement of high tech robots by Fujitsu Fanuc, Ltd. In January the world's most advanced automators from Japan will throw the switch on a $38 million plant that will produce computerized machine tools and, in time, hundreds of robots each month.

The factory represents the company's commitment to a future in the industrial robot business, a field that such companies as Unimation Inc. and Keller&Knappich of West Germany have dominated in the past years. With Fanuc's sales increasing steadily, 242 percent since 1976, market analyst Wallace H. Offut Jr. predicts that even with the new plant, "Fujitsu Fanuc may have trouble keeping up with the demand."

The best picture of the future impact of automation on industry comes from the same company that is creating the union-busting humanoids. For example, the new factory will employ just 100 workers, about a fifth of the number that a conventional plant would hire to do the same job. By 1986, Fujitsu Fanuc plans to quatruple production using a total of about 200 employees. That's one fifteenth of the workforce of a comparable factory without automation.

The program for the new plant calls for eight-hour shifts of human workersto assemble the parts made by robots and machines 24 hours a day.

Fanuc, which has been in the robot business since 1975, offers three models. Company president Seiumena Inaba says that he will soon perfect the fourth model that should "bring the'workerless factory'one step closer to reality," in the words of Businessweek. The new robot will actually help to assemble the parts into a finished product. Inaba said emotionally, "This is my dream." -- the dream which, Businessweek gleefully pointed out, is "the vision of horror for all unionized labor."

-30-

ELECTIONS

MASSACHUSETTS APPROVES PROPOSITION 2 1/2 FACES DRASTIC SOCIAL SERVICE CUTS

NEW YORK (LNS) -- While most of the country spent election night reveling in or reching from the reports of a Reagan landslide, Massachusetts residents were also facing the consequences of a measure which could bring about drastic changes in the lives of many residents of the Bay State. On November 4, 60 percent of the voters passed Proposition 2 1/2, another of the "tax reform" attempts spurred by passage of Proposition 13 in California in 1978. Opponents of 2 1/2 predict its passage will lead to devastating cuts in social services.

Presently, each municipality in Massachusetts determines what its property tax rate should be, based upon how much revenue is needed to operate its budget. Proposition 2 1/2 will limit the property tax levy in all municipalities to 2 1/2 percent. For the many cities which levies have already soared beyond that level, taxes will be reduced by 15 percent of the current rate each year until the 2 1/2 percent limit is reached. In addition, Proposition 2 1/2 will impose a limit of 2 1/2 on annual increases to keep up with inflation, no matter how migh inflation may be.

Automobile excise taxes will also be cut to 2 1/2 percent of the value of the car. That represents a 62 percent reduction from the current rate. In addition, no public authority (such as the transit authority, which is currently on the verge of shutting down bus and subway service in the Boston area for lack of funds) will be allowed to increase fees by more than four percent a year. Binding arbitration between municipal governments and police and firefighters will be abolished as a means of settling contract disputes. State mandated programs for cities and towns are prohibited unless a city or town votes to fund the service, or the State agrees to put up all the money. And finally school committees will lose their power to set school budgets. Instead, school budgets will be determined by city and town governments.

Proposition 2 1/2 was sponsored by a group

called Citizens for Limited Taxation (CLT). According to John Brouder from the Vote No on Question 2 Committee, CLT was "working off of a very legtimate grievance." Property taxes in Massachusetts are the highest in the country. Proposals for a graduated income tax have been placed on the ballot three times in the past few years. Each time, those proposals which would have allowed a more equitable distribution of the tax burden were defeated. In 1976, CLT was formed to work against the graduated income tax. By 1978, immediately after Prop 13 passed, CLT began to work for it's own tax cutting initiative. The result was Prop 2 1/2.

With the passage of the measure, Massachusetts' revenue losses will be at least $604.75 million over the next few years as some cities will not be reducing their property tax levies all at once, but by 15 percent a year.

Cities will not suffer equally. Over half of the cities and towns of Massachusetts are presently at or below the 2 1/2 percent rate and so will not face the revenue cutbacks confronting other cities. The towns which now are at or below the 2 1/2 level are usually affluent and often suburban. Those towns will save even more, as they need fewer social services, and have less tax exempt property than the larger cities do.

Boston in particular is going to suffer greatly from the effects of Proposition 2 1/2. Even Mike Korbey of CLT admitted, "For cities and towns like Boston, it'll be tough. They will have to raise rates (charged for municipal services) or go to the state."

Boston's municipal budget will be cut by 70 percent, and 35 percent of the cuty's municipal employees will have to be laid off. Services will have to be slashed. Some schools will have to close down and all will scrap their after-school programs. The city's only public full-service hospital will have to eliminate some services and may have to close down completely. Other health services, such as rodent control, lead paint removal, halfway houses, and drug rehabilitation programs will all be pared drastically. Maintenance of parks and other recreational facilities will be reduced. Trash will be picked up less frequently. Sewage and water systems will deteriorate. Libraries will close. The list goes on and on.

Even now, before Prop 2 1/2 has taken effect, "social services are inadequate," Brouder told LNS. "People in need remain in need." As The Boston Herald American's conservative columnist Warren Brooks happily put it, "Proposition 2 1/2 will force 'healthy havoc' upon a number of the large cities of the Commonwealth, particularly Boston, Lynn, Quincy, Sommerville and Chelsea."

Because of the drastic decrease in funds, other methods will have to be found to finance necessary programs. Prop 2 1/2 is "almost certain to lead to increases in the sales tax," said Brouder. Another result of the measure will be the institution of user fees. Bothe fees and a higher sales tax will hurt low-income people the most. They are the ones who can least afford increased rates but also the ones who have the greatest need for social service programs.

The State is likely to be another source of bail-out money. But Massachusetts will not have the cushion that California had when Prop 13 passed. There is no state surplus comparable to California's in 1978. So, if the state is going to help municipalities, it will probably be necessary to cutout some of its own services.

Prop 2 1/2 supporters see that as another benefit of the measure. "To come up with $500 million in local aid, the state government can trim at least $700 million in wasted spending from human services and higher education programs," the executive director of CLT told the Boston Herald.

The main backer of Proposition 2 1/2, CLT, is supported by the large Massachusetts business lobbies. The financial burden of the campaign was bord by the Massachusetts High Technology Council. Much support was given by real estate interests, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and a smaller organization, the National Federation of Industrial Businesses. Brouder said that support for 2 1/2 also came from local right-wing newspapers and television talk shows.

Businesses stand to gain more than residents from the proposition. Another provision in the measure guarentees that by requiring that communities must reassess all property to 100 percent of the fair market value. Presently, most homes are assessed at a level far below that -- in East Boston, for example, the average home was being taxed at only 1.7 percent of its fair market value. On the other hand, businesses are now assessed at a level much closer to 100 percent. So when new assessments are made, homeowners may be paying just as much in taxes as before, while businesses stand to gain substanically. As a result a larger portion of the tax burden will fall on homeowners and less on businesses.

Renters are also not gainin any substancial savings from Prop 2 1/2, especially low income renters. The measure provides for renters to deduct 50 percent of their rent from their taxable income before computing their state income tax. This results in a very small savings, probably between $75 and $100 a year. Low-income families, who do not even pay income tax, will save nothing, in addition to losing services that get cutback.

Proposition 2 1/2 was opposed by a broad range of groups including "literally hundreds which represent social service recipients," said Brouder. "Just about every progressive force in the state has been involved." Public employees gave a great deal of financial support. But it still was not enough to defeat the resources of Prop 2 1/2 proponents.

One provision in the measure does allow municipalities a chance to repeal the tax cap. But it does not make it easy to do so. A local referendum would have to win at least a two-thirds majority for that to happen. On the other hand only a simple majority would be needed to lower the tax levy limit further.

One other chance for relief from the impact of Proposition 2 1/2 rests with the State legislature. When it convenes in January, the legislature will have the power to amend the measure. But the likelihood of it doing so diminished when 2 1/2 passed by such a large margin. "If it passes, the issue will still be an open issue," said Brouder before the election. "My biggest fear is that we're going to get tromped."

Massachusetts was not the only state with a

tax-cutting measure on the ballot this November. Voters in Arkansas and Montana approved plans limiting property and income taxes repectively. But voters rejected similar proposals in Oregon, Utah, Arizona, Michigan, Iowa, and South Dakota.

Although more states rejected than approved tax-cutting measures in the recent election, the country seemed to be paying most of its attention to Massachusetts. Passage of Proposition 2 1/2 is bound to be used as an arguement that the country is still in the midst of a "tax revolt."

That's why the national Right really wants it to win," Brouder said. "They want to say, even in Massachusetts, they're turning right."

-30-

WOMEN/MILITARY

2,000 PARTICIPATE IN WOMEN'S PENTAGON ACTION

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Close to 2,000 women gathered in Washington, D.C. on November 16 and 17 "in protest of the activities of the Pentagon and in protest of the money that the Pentagon spends," according to Amy Melnick of the Women's Pentagon Action Coaltion. The two day event was seen as an opportunity for women to discuss ideas with one another, as well as a time to show women's anger over the operations of the Pentagon.

The first day of the action was filled with discussions and workshops relating to women's issues, racism, militarism, and nuclear power. On the second day, approximately 1,600 women marched from Arlington Cemetery to the Pentagon. In the morning, tombstones were set in a green area near the Pentagon, then the women circled around the five sides of the building. At noontime, some of the protesters moved up the Pentagon steps in an attempt to block people from entering the building.

Joan Durand, arrested and later released on bail, said that many of those who were moving in and out of the Pentagon showed hostility to women who tried to speak to them. "Some of them were absolutely white with anger," Durand said. There was no violence on either the parts of protesters or police, but there was one injury. A 79 year old woman was handcuffed when arrested, tripped, and had no way of stopping her fall. She was hospitalized for a short period of time, then released with four stitches. "The police were really not too bad," said Melnick. "What has been shocking is more what happened in the court-room."

Most of the protesters were charged with obstruction of an entry. One woman was arrested for writing anti-pentagon graffitti which read: "Rendered impotent by women. 1980." A small group of demonstrators recieved a different charge of illegal entry when they passed a few feet through a line of police. "Women did not expect as hard sentences as they got, and not the outrageous bail," said Melnick. All those who pleaded either guilty or no contest recieved sentences of 10 or 30 days in jail (30 days being the maximum penalty for blocking an entry). Women who had been arrested last April at another civil disobedience action at the Pentagon recieved harsher sentences.

Many of the women pleaded not guiltu and were given trial dates. Bail ranged from $25 for a few, to $250 for the women charged with illegal entry. Some women paid the bail, others refused in a show of bail solidarity. Durandsaid that many women posted bail because they were mistreated. "There were about 25 in each cell, with no ventilation. It was so crowded they had to stand up."

The women were held at Arlington Detention Center, outside of Washington DC, were given nothing to eat for the entire first day. Others, who were transported to Alderson Federal Peniteniary in West Virginia, were given some food, but were forced to travel in anunheated bus and had to wear leg chains. Author Grace Paley, another women who was arrested, told LNS, "Some of the stuff they did was really to scare women. They know that tremendous energy resides in the women's movement." Because it was an action conducted entirely by women, "they felt it would be easier to scare us."

Three days after the action, there were still over 60 women in the two jails. Of those, four were fasting. The first trials were scheduled to begin December 26, the same day that many of the jailed women are to be released.

Melnick said that she felt the action was a success. "The women were very excited about the action," she said. "We really surpassed the numbers I had expected."

And the organizers hope to see many of the same women involved in other actions in the future. Many of the younger women were shocked at the harsh treatment they received, noted veteran activist Paley. At first many were crying. But then "they became so angry that they'll be back."

-30-

(See packet #1004 for a background story on the Women's Pentagon Action.)

BLACKS/GOVERNMENT

BLACK COALITION CONDEMNS ATTACK ON VOTING RIGHTS

ORANGEBURG, S.C. (LNS/MIS)-- Saying that "it is the duty of this generation of Black people to take not one step backward," a coalition of Black South Carolina Human Rights organizations has condemned U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond for his attack on the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

Thurmond recently called for the repeal of the voting act. The act was passed by Congress in 1965 to protect the rights of Black voters in the Southern states. When Congress reconvenes in January under the Reagan administration and with a Republican Senate majority, Thurmond will become the new chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. a strong position from which to lead an assault on the act.

A spokesperson for the Black coalition said that the group plans to picket the Strom Thurmond Federal Building in the state capitol of Columbia. "There will be marches, demonstration and other actions throughout the state in the coming weeks," the spokesperson added.

The coalition issued a statement calling the Senator's action "only the first move in a plan by racist politicians to take us back to the days of

the 1950s when Black people in the South did not have the right to vote." The coalition called upon Black people in South Carolina and across the nation to "prepare for the Resistance." And it concluded with a warning to the Senator: "Mind, Strom. We have not forgotten how to struggle."

-30-

(Thanks to Maroon Information Service for this story.)

KU KLUX KLAN/THE SOUTH

ALL-WHITE JURY ACQUITS KLAN-NAZI KILLERS

by Patricia MacKay
Liberation News Service

GREENSBORO, N.C. (LNS) -- "So now it's open season on communists and Blacks," an anti-Klan activist muttered bitterly. The all-white jury in Greensboro had just turned loose six Klan-Nazi defendants with verdicts of not guilty on all counts connected with the murders of five anti-Klan demonstrators and members of the Communist Workers Party (CWP) last November 3.

Klansmen and Nazis read the verdict the same way. They were jubilant. "We are absolutely overjoyed," exulted Harold Covington, leader of the National Socialist (Nazi) Party of America. "People have been treating us like heroes," freed defendant Coleman Pridmore boasted. "Communists want to destroy America, to tear it down, and they should be tried for treason. There are 10,000 Greensboros waiting to happen."

Anti-Klan activists in Greensboro and around the country responded with rallies and a renewed determination to build unity against mounting racist right-wing terror. More than 800 students from North Carolina A&T, a Black college in Greensboro, marched in a protest against the verdict. In New York, 200 people responded to the call for an emergency mid-day demonstration in front of the Federal Building, targeting both the verdict and links between the government and the Klan-Nazi killers. Two known government informants who were involved in planning the Klan-Nazi car caravan from which the fatal shots were fired were never called to the stand in the course of the trial.

The CWP, including widows of four of the slain party members, had hammered away at the same point throughout the trial, while refusing to testify in proceedings they regarded as a "sham and a cover-up." The verdict only strengthened their conviction that party leaders had been the targets of deliberate assassination.

"Even if the jury had sent them to the gas chamber, it wouldn't have been justice," charged Marty Nathan, whose husband Michael was one of the five victims. "It's not just the Klan and the Nazis -- it's the government."

After a five-month trial, the all-white jury of six men and six women deliberated for one week before finding the two Nazis and four Klansmen not guilty of riot or murder. Jury foreman Octavio Mandauley, a Cuban exile and member of an anti-Castro organization, told the press: "The jury does not condone any of the three groups involved," (Klan, Nazis, or CWP) and that they "regret that this unfortunate thing happened in our city." Signe Waller, widow of slain CWP leader Jim Waller, and Kurt Krumperman, spokespersons for the CWP, told the press that the District Attorney orchestrated the cover-up of the U.S. government-sponsored assassination of the five CWP leaders. "The verdict is a green light for more Klan-Nazi killings," they stated. And as an indication of where the jury was at, another juror said, "No group, regardless of their beliefs, has the right to thrust their beliefs on others."

EVIDENCE TO THE CONTRARY

The jurors didn't dispute the fact that these six defendants killed the slain CWP members. But they chose to accept the defense argument that the defendants had to shoot to save themselves and were not the aggressors.

TV films, photographs and the testimony of 132 witnesses revealed that on November 3, 1979, about 75 anti-Klan demonstrators were gathered at a Black housing project. Suddenly, without warning, a nine car caravan of Klan and Nazis drove onto the narrow street where the demonstrators were preparing to march. Demonstrators and the Klan-Nazis in the cars chanted and yelled back and forth and demonstrators pounded on some of the cars. A fist fight broke out and shots were fired from the Klan-Nazi car caravan. While the demonstrators, including children, ran for cover, the Klan and Nazi defendants aimed and fired their guns into the crowd, killing five and wounding 11.

According to FBI ballistics testimony, 39 shots were fired in 88 seconds. Some of the demonstrators fired back in self-defense 51 seconds after the shooting started. The five people killed were: Mike Nathan and Jim Waller (Waller was also a textile mill union organizer; Sandy Smith, a Black woman union organizer and past president of the Bennett College student body; Cesar Cauce, a native Cuban and hospital union organizer; and Bill Sampson, a Harvard Divinity student, medical doctor and union organizer. All five were members of the CWP and had been involved in union organizing at Cone Testile Mills and Duke University Hospitals. All were shot in the head or heart while hiding or running away and were unarmed. Several others were wounded, including a pregnant Black woman, an emergency room doctor and a TV news cameraman.

HALF-HEARTED PROSECUTION

While the evidence was overwhelmingly against the Klan-Nazis, the performance of the District Attorney's office was not. The prosecutors weakened their own case by only indicting 16 of the 40 Klan-Nazis in the car caravan and by failing to indict owners of murder weapons, Klan and Nazi leaders, and the two government agents, Bernard Butkovich and Ed Dawson. Distict Attorneys helped seat a biased jury by not questioning prospective jurors as to their attitudes regarding race. Nor did they use their peremptory challenges to exclude hurors who thought the defendants acted in self-defense and who characterized the KKK as patriotic.

While the defense attorneys excluded all Blacks from the jury, the DA whipped up anti-communist feeling by asking each juror, "Although communists stand for theopposite of everything you believe in, could you be fair?" The attitude some prospective jurors expressed was, "It is less of a crime to kill a communist, because they don't believe in our laws, so they should not be protected by them." A Black

prospective juror asked if he thought the Klan-Nazi defendants were guilty, answered, "If I shot you, wouldn't I be guilty?"

The DA also weakened the case by rejecting the CWP widows motion that a special prosecutor be brought in to help the state. Because of this, the CWP eyewitness refused to testify and the DA failed to humanize the victim in any way. The DA referred only to the victims as "the deceased" or "the communists." Never mentioned was the fact that Paul Bermanzohn, an emergency room doctor who was severely wounded, was born in a Displaced Persons camp in Poland after his mothersurvived the Nazi concentration camps.Nor that Mike Nathan, a pediatrition in a poor peoples' clinic in Durham, had lost part of his family to the Holocaust.

In contrast to this de-humanization of the victims, the defense attorneys wrapped the Klan-Nazis in a cloak of patriotism. The sheriffs of two rural counties testified as character witnesses and the defendants, all of whom testified, refused to admit they were racists. Instead they claimed they were patriotic Americans who wanted to stop the spread of communism. The DA commented that the defense attorneys made the Klan sound like "a rotary club gone bad."

Although it may seem obvious by their membership in the Klan and Nazis, the defendants motivation to kill was not brought out by the prosecution. The DA failed to call Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agent Bernard Butkovich and FBI/police informant Ed Dawson as witnesses. Butkovich had infiltrated the Nazis and Dawson had infiltrated the Klan. Although their testimony would have embarrassed and exposed the government, they could have testified as to the planning of the attack and violent intentions of the Klan-Nazis.

Defense attorneys did a good job of red-baiting and intimidating the states' witnesses with such questions as "Have you ever red a communist leaflet?" and "Are you a church member and a Christian person?"

Under North Carolina law, the Judge is allowed to summerize the evidence and give the jurors the copies of such. Judge James Long contributed to the guilty verdict by lending his respectibility and authority to the defendants' reasons for bringing guns. In his summary he reiterated their claim that it is customary and traditional to do so. Coming from the defendants it sounded like a lie. Coming from the Judge, it sounded like Thanksgiving.

Although the trial was long and complicated, with 600 pieces of evidence, 2,200 bullet and pellet fragments analysed by the FBI, and four conference tables full of guns and ammunition, many questioned remained unanswered. For instance, why were the police not at the scene when they had three hours notice from their informant that nine carloads of armed Klansmen were on their way to an anti-Klan rally in a Black neighborhood? The District Attorney's office plans to announce whether or not 10 other Klan-Nazis indicted for the killing will be brought to trial. Six CWP demonstrators charged with felony riot, will go on trial in January, raising the real possibility that the only people convicted may be the victims of the Klan violence.

"This acquittal," said the Rev. Lucius Walker, director of the National Anti-Klan Network, "must be seen as giving to the KKK and Nazis a license to kill any person, Black or white, who will stand against their racist proclamations. It also means that we -- all of us working in the anti-Klan movement -- must firm up our work and become more determined than ever to stop the Klan."

"There were four crimes committed in Greensboro," commented Anne Braden, co-chairperson of the Southern Committee for Economic and Social Justice, which has been active in organizing an international tribunal to investigate the Greensboro killings. "The first was the November 3, 1979 murders; the second was the 'blame the victims' effort by the state; the third was the Federal and local governments' involvement in the coverup of the murders; and the fourth was these outrageous acquittals."

-30-

FBI

OFFICIALS CONVICTED BUT COINTELPRO LIVES

by Jennifer Dohrn
Liberation News Service

(Editor's note: The recent trial of former FBI officials Edward Miller and Mark Felt marked at least two first -- the first time anybody in the agency had been hauled into court for illegal activities conducted in the course of its Counter Intelligence Program (COINTELPRO) against Third World and progressive organizations; the first time former President Richard Nixon had appeared on the stand, although only as a witness, in connection with government crimes committed during his years in the White House.

But the conviction of Miller and Felt for ordering illegal break-ins at the homes of friends and relatives of members of the Weather Underground hardly closes the book on COINTELPRO. Many of its victims, targets of its campaign against "Black Nationalist hate groups," remain behind bars, several serving life terms for crimes they did not commit. Others lie dead, the COINTELPRO operatives responsible for their deaths unnamed, unindicted, unconvicted, the documents that would prove COINTELPRO responsibility shredded or buried in government files.

The following article was written by Jennifer Dohrn, sister of Weather Underground leader Bernardine Dohrn. The author was herself a prime victim of the FBI's efforts to track down members of the revolutionary organization, which took responsibility for a number of bombings aimed at government institutions connected with the war in Viet Nam and the campaign of repression against Third World and progressive movements in the U.S.)

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Two former top officials of the FBI, charged with planning and authorizing illegal break-ins into the homes of relatives and friends of the Weather Underground, were found guilty in a recent trial in Washington. Edward Miller and Mark Felt were not on trial, however, for their roles in authorizing and directing a major offensive against the Black movement within this country over the past 10 years that relied on arrests, frame-ups, burglaries and even murder. As a target for their covert actions, I followed this trial with outrage and must comment on what is going

on in the name of justice.

The Justice Department billed this trial as the culmination of its efforts to end illegal methods of counterintelligence and bring to justice those who used such methods. A critical look at what really went on reveals a sharply different picture.

After over 10 years of a massive program to eliminate any dissident forces and two and a half years of postponements in this trial, the government tried the government. It had both sides. There were no disagreements about the basic assumptions that the government needs a repressive apparatus and that the left must be indicted and found guilty for its actions.

Testimony in the trial from both sides attempted to erase the support of millions of Americans for the legitimate struggle to end the Vietnam War. The just demands of the Black liberation movement and the Puerto Rican independence struggle were labelled as criminal and a threat to society. The trial attempted to rewrite history. The criminals -- those who developed and implemented the plans to wipe Vietnam from the world and to silence all dissidents -- claimed their methods simply followed a 30-year tradition of FBI activity. They were made to look like the good guys.

I have been continually harassed by the FBI for over 10 years. My phone was tapped and continues to be tapped. I have read documents from my files obtained through the Freedom of Information Act (although I have only been allowed access to a small portion of what exists) that verify that conversation in my home have been recorded. Agents rented an apartment across the street from mine in 1973 and 1974 and documented 24-hour surveillance of all activities conducted by myself and members of my family. My mail has been opened and read. Two of my apartments in 1973 were broken into and searched; personal property was stolen.

I have been followed on the streets; I have been fired from my job after FBI agents questioned my employers. My parents had monthly visits from the FBI for over eight years. In 1975 the New York FBI office developed a plan to kidnap my infant son Amilcar in order to pressure my sister, who is a fugitive, to surrender. Several weeks ago an FBI agent tried to steal this statement from a messenger delivering it to a newspaper. All of this was known and approved by Miller and Felt and other FBI officials by the government's own admission. There was no doubt of their guilt.

As disruptive and upsetting as this has been for me and my family, I am not in jail, I am alive, and none of my family has in fact been kidnapped or murdered. What was covered up by this Washington trial is more insidious and deeper than these actions. The real issue, not even mentioned in the proceedings, and what should be on trial today, is the government's program identified as COINTELPRO (Counterintelligence Program), initiated by J. Edgar Hoover in the late 1950s and updated in 1967 to contain and repress the Black, Puerto Rican, Chicano, Native American, Asian and progressive movements. An April 1967 memo dictated approval for methods to search out, disrupt, discredit and even destroy Black Nationalist leadership and organizations in this country.

On December 4, 1969, the FBI authorized and participated in breaking into the home of Black Panther leader Fred Hampton in Chicago, murdering him in his bed and killing another Panther, Mark Clark. An FBI informer insured the success of this plan by drugging Fred and providing detailed floor plans of the apartment. The Hampton family has had a suit for retributions in court for over 10 years which the government continues to fight, even though its involvement has been verified.

Under a special program of COINTELPRO entitled NEWKILL, former President Nixon authorized the targetting and convictions of known Black leaders in the New York area as revenge for the deaths of policemen. Richard Dhoruba Moore was arrested and convicted on an indictment charging him with one of these murders. He was denied access to any FBI files which could have revealed the government's illegal actions to convict him. He has been in jail since 1971 and currently has a suit in federal court for damages and relief from these illegal acts committed against him.

Albert Nuh Washington, Herman Bell and Anthony Jalil Bottom are also Black nationalists who were arrested and convicted under NEWKILL. They were given life sentences for the killing of two policemen in 1971. All access to their FBI files was denied during their trial. Since the exposure of the NEWKILL project, they have not been given their FBI files which could provide a basis for the overturning of their convictions. They have been incarcerated in federal and state maximum security units since 1971.

Elmer Geronimo Pratt, a Black Panther Party leader from Los Angeles, has been in jail since 1970, indicted and convicted for murder. At the moment of the killing for which he was charged, however, he was under surveillance by the FBI at a meeting 500 miles away. The main witness against him during his trial was an FBI informer. Though he had fought for access to the FBI files that would confirm his innocence and overturn his conviction, he has been denied this. He remains incarcerated in California.

Another special COINTELPRO program labelled CHESROB was created to hunt down and capture or murder Joanne Chesimard (Assata Shakur). The government conducted a massive campaign, claiming she was responsible for almost every robbery and politically-motivated act in the New York area in which a Black woman was seen. She was indicted on six cases of bank robbery, kidnap and murder, and not convicted. She was found guilty by an all-white jury for the murder of a state trooper which occurred during her arrest, despite evidence that she was shot and arrested with her hands in the air. She never received information of the CHESROB program and the extent of illegal activities conducted against her. She was given a life plus thirty sentence, and escaped from prison on November 2, 1979. Her freedom is now being used as a justification by the authorities to further violate the rights of the Black community through the use of raids on apartments under the guise of looking for her.

This is the level of crimes which the Justice Department and the FBI directed over the last 10 years and continues to direct today. In the trial in which the FBI officials were charged with one count indictments for conspiracy to violate the constitutional rights of citizens, we can rightfully as if this was justice.

There is no doubt about the rightness that these men were convicted. But that cannot be the end of a campaign to clean up the FBI and its counterintelligence methods. There must be a full revelation of covert FBI activities. People who were targets must be given access to this information and granted new trials to overturn old convictions. And a new apparatus must be instituted to stop these activities. The growing climate of repression in this country must be challenged now.

The legacy of these crimes lives on in the women and men in prison as a result of these activities. In a letter from Albert Washington from Clinton Correctional Facility, dated August 1980, he writes: "After nine years of imprisonment, I am still the target of alleged investigations and dirty tricks. Seven of these years have been spent in special security housing units within the prison. I am a maximum security prisoner, but I am already in a maximum security prison. I'k like to say that it's hard to tell about an on-going process, because the individual makes adaptions to survive and much of what happens to me as well as my comrades is so incredible many would find it hard to believe. My imprisonment is illegal. I appeal to all progressive forces and human rights proponents to aid us to struggle for justice. Again, I appeal to you, the people, in aiding us, for this struggle for human rights, political and economic freedom, is for all people."

-30-

JAMAICA

PRO-U.S. CANDIDATE WINS ELECTION

by Michael C. Beaubien
Liberation News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Michael Manley and the People's National Party (PNP) suffered a stunning electoral defeat on October 30 at the hands of Edward Seaga and the Jamaican Labor Party (JLP).

With nearly 80 percent of Jamaica's one million voters participating, the PNP lost 51 out of 60 seats in parliament to the JLP. Among the PNP leadership, only Michael Manley, General Secretary D.K. Duncan, Dudley Thompson and Tony Spaulding retained their seats. The margin of the popular vote, however, was close -- 53 percent for the JLP and 47 percent for the PNP.

The electoral victory of Edward Seaga and the JLP was also a victory for private business interests and the U.S. dominated International Monetary Fund (IMF), which had brought the nation's economy to the brink of collapse by putting their financial resources on strike against Manley's attempted experiment in "democratic socialism."

Following the announcement of the election returns, Manley told reporters gathered for a press conference, "What we did was to challenge the power of the western economic structure. This is one country that tried to challenge hegemony and was not successful."

SUSPICIONS OF COUP PLOTS LINGER

Seaga's sweeping electoral victory stilled months of rumors and speculation about possible CIA-backed coups. And it muted charges of intimidation and fraud that inevitably followed an election marred by months of bloody gang attacks. Nearly 600 deaths were reported during the nine-month campaign, including that of Deputy Minister of National Security Roy McGann, the first government official in Jamaican history to be assassinated. Five people were killed on election day itself and armed gunment made off with some of the ballot boxes. Coupled with PNP defeats in traditionally solid pro-PNP districts. such incidents led PNP General Secretary D.K. Duncan to suggest that "there is something suspicious about this election; the Black people of this country will have many questions.

One question that will certainly linger is whether a Manley victory at the polls would have indeed touched off a coup attempt.

Suspicions that the JLP and CIA may have had just that option in mind were fueled with the seizure of a small plane by security forces in Montego Bay several days prior to the election. The plane was carrying an illegal arms shipment of M-16 rifles with silencers and 12,556 cartridges. Ownership of the plane was traced to Athol Chin, a Jamaican businessman and JLP supporter. The plane's flight was reported to have originated from Ocho Loco U.S. Air Force base in Florida, long-suspected as a jump-off point for CIA missions in the Caribbean.

But the elections returns made the M-16 connection unnecessary. Instead they focussed attention on why an impoverished population had turned away from a government that had battled for social programs and a peaceful transition to democratic socialism. There, too, the heavy hand of the U.S. and the U.S.-dominated International Monetary Fund (IMF) were much in evidence.

Since Manley entered into negotiations with the IMF in 1977, Jamaica has been forced to adopt highly restrictive economic policies, following the conservative "free market" prescriptions of the Fund.

REAPING WHAT THE IMF SOWED

The period of cooperation with the IMF can only be described as a disaster. As Pulitzer-prize-winning Black reporter Les Payne wrote in Black Enterprise this October, "The (IMF) prescription was a program of crunching monetary and budgetary reforms. Wide-ranging financial and social cutbacks were imposed, including devaluation of the Jamaican dollar by more than 35 percent." Even a U.S. State Department official on the Caribbean desk in Washington told Payne, "I don't think any country in the world would have accepted the IMF conditions. The austerity that the guidelines imposed were bad for Manley politically."

Nor was the IMF prepared to let Manley ride out the political storm. The Fund insisted that he call elections this October, two years earlier than required under the constitution, supposedly to "assure investors of stability."

By February 1980, with the elections looming and the IMF tightening the screws with a demand for even deeper cuts in social programs, Manley decided he had had enough. "We have come to the conclusion that it was not possible or advisable to reduce the (budgetary) deficit through cuts, taxes or by whatever means by more than $100 million," he stated. And he announced that his government was breaking off its negotiations with the IMF rather than impose

another $50 million cut.

To accept the IMF terms, he explained, would mean removing all government subsidies from food, public transport and fertilizers, reducing the literacy program as well as the special employment program and the restoration of full tuition fees for university students. In addition, at least 11,000 workers in the public sector would lose their jobs.

But the damage had already been done, both to the Jamaican economy and to Manley's PNP, a party whose poor and working class supporters had born the brunt of the IMF's prescribed austerity program. "When you impose this tremendous social burden on the people of a developing country," Manley noted, "you will not have in place all of those social welfare institutions that (developed countries) take for granted -- unemployment insurance and so on. So that when the pressure bites, you are talking about moving from subsistence to starvation. The suffering is acute in a way that developed countries can't remember.".

Unemployment had soared above 30 percent. Essential food items had become not only expensive but scarce, due in large part to policies dictated by the IMF that had slashed foreign exchange for food imports and fueled skyrocketing inflation. Coming at the same time, the U.S. government's decision to cancel a $10 million food assistance program helped create a real crisis in food supplies and distribution.

Local entrepreneurs and gangs also played a part in emptying the shelves of food stores and markets. Food distribution in Jamaica was essentially controlled by eight large companies, all of them headed by members or supporters of the JLP. Hoarding and profiteering kept much of the food that was available out of reach, and reporters noted that stores were hardest hit in areas that had been strongholds of PNP support.

Writing in the September/October issue of NACLA Report, Basil Wilson and Joanne Kosolofsky reported that "during the spring and early summer, political gunmen forced the depopulation of Western Kingston's Coronation Market, the principal distribution center for food brought from the countryside. Attacks on country buses carrying rural higglers (market women who buy and sell produce -- ed.) to the urban center, and shootings in the market vicinity itself, compelled the diversion of produce to outlying markets. This disruption in the distribution system -- Coronation Market was the primary source of foodstuffs for the urban poor and the chief supplier for urban higglers -- vastly magnified the already severe food problems stemming from Jamaica's foreign exchange shortage and the speculative machinations of corporate food distributors."

The JLP was quick to exploit the food crisis in Jamaica. The New York Times Magazine quoted from one of Seaga's standard campaign speeches. In it, he told a rally in western Jamaica, "This is the first government I know that has to put an advertisement in the paper to say that food is coming. If a government can't provide food for the people to eat, what can it do? A government that can't find work, can't find food has failed." The election results suggest that many of Jamaica's poor and hungry, the very people for whom Manley had promised a new and better day, had bought the argument that only a change in government would put food back on the shelves.

U.S. government spokesmen were openly overjoyed with Seaga's victory. An article in a recent issue of the New York Times was headlined, "Carter and Reagan Aides Hail New Jamaican Regime." In an unusual move, State Department spokesman John H. Trattner said in a prepared statement that the election result was "warmly welcomed" and that the State Department "looked forward to working closely with the Seaga government."

Washington's welcome certainly wasn't cooled by Seaga's expulsion of Cuban ambassador Ulises Estrada, which he announced as his first official act on his first day in office. Jamaica's increasingly close ties to Cuba had been a particular object of Washington's wrath as well as a key element in Seaga's campaign to whip up anti-communist fears during the election.

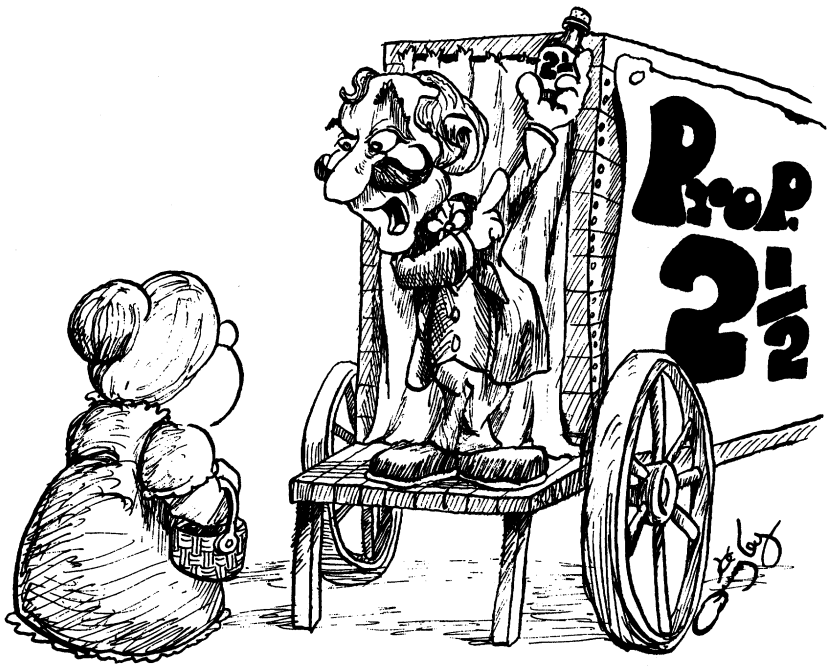
Seaga also promptly announced plans to reopen negotiations with the IMF, stating confidently that he would be able to win more lenient terms than the Fund had been willing to extend to Manley. According to the Washington Post, the IMF responded with a pledge not only to extend financial help to Jamaica but to take the lead in encouraging and arranging a large package of assistance from other governments and private sources.

Other signs confirmed that the financial and technical boycott against the island had come to an abrupt end. So many wealthy Jamaicans who had left the country were returning home, Seaga boasted happily, that the waiting period for shipment of household goods from the United States to Jamaica was now six months.

During the last two years of PNP government, 28,000 Jamaicans migrated permanently to the U.S. alone. Most were doctors, lawyers and other professionals, leading former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young to remark, "Manley tried to distribute the (economic) pressure on everyone, not just the poor, and the middle class ran off with the money."

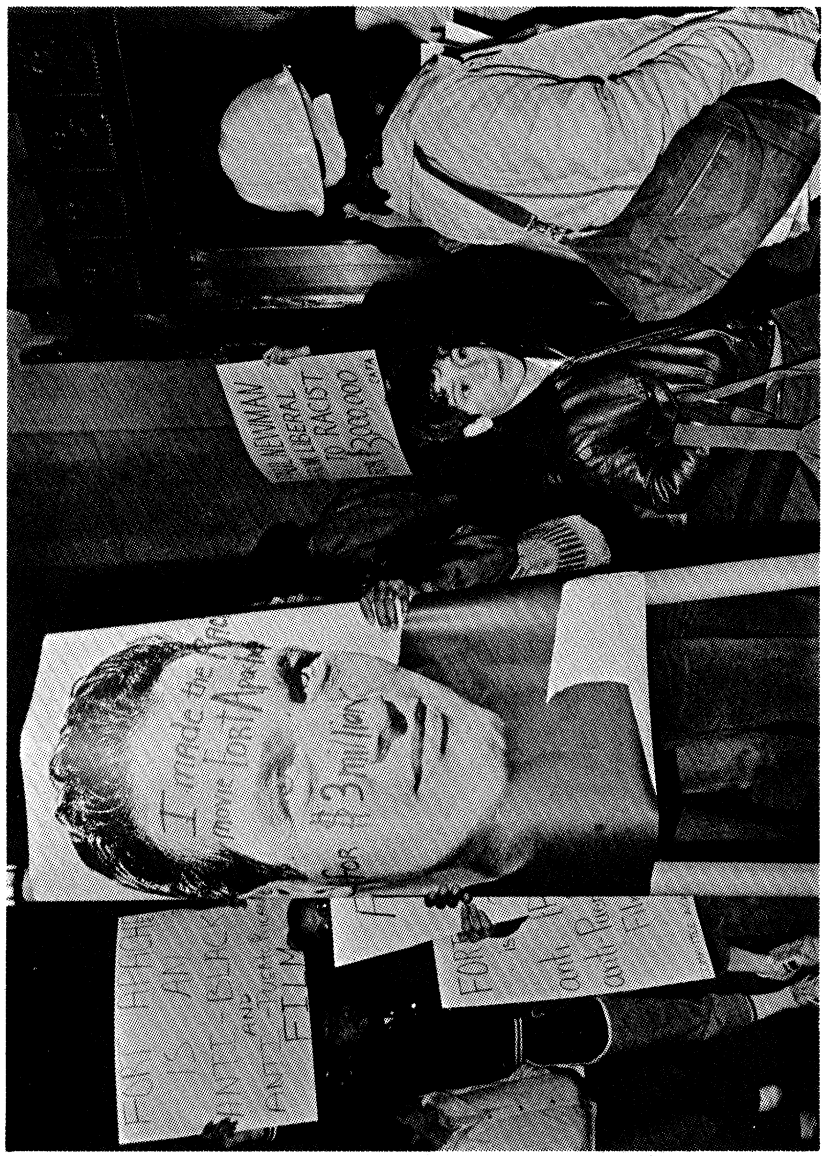
Now that many of them are flocking back, Seaga is banking that the money will return with them. Critics predict that most of what money does start flowing back into the island will end up lining the pockets of Seaga's cronies and wealthy supporters. They also predict a wave of repression as the dissatisfaction that swept the JLP into office yields to bitterness directed at the new government's policies. "It's not a question of ideology," Dr. Trevor Munroe, secretary general of the Marxist-oriented Worker's Party of Jamaica, stated during the summer when asked what a Seaga victory would mean for progressives on the island. "Whoever takes a stand for justice -- whether because of Christian morality, revolutionary democracy, liberal democracy or whatever -- to take a stand for justice is to put your life on the line."

"What happens if the people who come to power with Seaga are, in truth, elitists, and greedy ones at that, who steal and plunder while the masses suffer even more?" liberal, but staunchly anti-communist, columnist Carl Rowan asked in a post-election commentary. Then he answered his own question. "I know what will happen. There will be a political eruption more devastating than anything Jamaica has known. And the 'socialist' who uproots Seaga won't stop halfway (cont. on inside front)



"Ignore the facts M'am, this will cure everything!"

"How many times do I have to explain, Henderson? There are good guys and there are bad guys and no matter how it looks, we're still the good guys!"



#1006

CREDIT: Service Employees International Union/LNS

See Story Page 3

#1006

CREDIT: CM/ Union Art Service/LNS

See Story Page 3

#1006

"The increase in the production of racist films like 'Fort Apache' and 'Borderline' is a part of the ideological justification for the increased oppression of Blacks and Hispanics." - Richard Perrez is a resident of the South Bronx and spokesperson for the Committee Against Fort Apache.

CREDIT: Karen Pollens/LNS

See Story Next Packet.

#1006

CREDIT: Marlette/Broken Barriers/LNS

See Story Page 7

#1006

Approximately 200 people attended a Nov. 20 "emergency" mid-day demonstration in New York City called by the N.Y. Anti-Klan Network to protest the acquittal of Klan-Nazis on trial in Greensboro, N.C. for murder of five members of the Communist Workers Party.

CREDIT: Tom Tuthill/LNS

See Story Page 6

#1006

Demonstration by the Committee Against Fort Apache on Nov. 5 at the Waldorff Astoria in New York City during an Actors Studio Dinner with Paul Neuman attending.

CREDIT: Laurie Peek/LNS

See Story Next Packet